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Diatrype megastoma, E. & E.—On dead trunks of *Alnus serrulata*, Newfield, N. J., July, 1885. Stroma cortical, orbicular, 2—3 mm. in diameter, limited by a black line which penetrates the wood beneath to the depth of about 1 mm., often confluent or subconfluent in series of 5—10 cm., bursting through the bark with a longitudinal cleft. Perithecia 15—25 in a stroma, orbicular or ovate, with thick, black, membranaceous walls, contracted above into a narrow neck. Ostiola large, prominent, and 4—5-stellate-cleft. Asci slender, clavate, 75—80 x 6—7 *u* (spore-bearing part 35—40 *u* long). Paraphyses very abundant and distinct at first, much exceeding the asci but finally disappearing. Sporidia cylindrical, yellowish, strongly curved, generally with a nucleus in each end, subbiseriate above, 5—6 x 2 *u*. This is allied to *D. microspora*, Ell., and *D. moroides*, C. & P. From the former it may be distinguished by its smaller and less prominent stroma, and its longer asci and longer, lighter colored, strongly curved, sporidia, and from the latter by the stroma limited by a black line, its more prominent and larger ostiola, and its strongly curved, much lighter colored, shorter sporidia. It may be distinguished by these last two characters also from *D. phæosperma*, Ell.

D. megastoma is accompanied by a *Libertella* with filiform, curved spores 20—25 x 1 *u*—apparently its spermogonial stage.

(To be continued.)

NEW LITERATURE.

BY W. A. KELLERMAN.

"Plants of the Greeley Expedition." By Geo. Vasey. The Botanical Gazette, Sept. and Oct., 1885.

A list of plants collected in the vicinity of Fort Conger, Grinnell Land, and read before the Botanical Club of the A. A. A. S., consisting of sixty-one flowering plants, two equiseta, one fern and one fungus. The latter, hitherto undescribed, is as follows:

Puccinia Cheiranthi, E. & E.—On *Cheiranthus pygmæus*, Grinnell Land. III. Sori hemispheric, brown, naked, $\frac{1}{2}$—$\frac{3}{4}$ mm. in diameter, thickly scattered over both sides of the leaves, but (in the specimen examined) not confluent. Spores oblong or clavate-oblong, light brown, constricted at the septum, 35—53 x 15—22*u*, either consisting of two subequal cells, or, oftener, the upper cell broader and shorter (subglobose), and the lower one tapering into the stout, rather persistent pedicel, which is about as long as or a little longer than the spore itself; epispore smooth or faintly or rather coarsely roughened above, thickened and lacerated at the apex so as to resemble somewhat the remains of the calyx on a currant or huckleberry. I. and II. not seen. This appears to be sufficiently distinct from the other species on the Cruciferæ.

"The Æcidium of Adoxa." By J. C. Arthur, l. c.

Plants of Adoxa Moschatellina were sent from Iowa to Geneva, N. Y., where was tested the suggestion that Æcidium albescens, Grev. (a state of Puccinia Adoxæ DC., according to European botanists, but the latter has not been found in this country) might be perennial in the subterranean stems of Adoxa. The host plants were entirely covered with the æcidia, and continued to harbor them till the leaves dropped off in the Fall. The pot containing the plants was sunk out of doors till the ensuing March, when it was again put in the greenhouse and it at once started into vigorous growth. Up to September no æcidia had appeared, showing apparently that Æ. albescens, Grev., is an annual.

"NOTES ON BLACK-KNOT." By A. A. Crozier, Ann Arbor, Mich., l. c.

First examination (of Plowrightia morbosa) January 6, asci considerably developed and spores beginning to form. First of March, most of the asci contained spores, but unripe. Most spores the middle of May, and they were furnished with thicker, dark-colored walls. Ascospores continued to be formed till June 17. Knots on wild plum contained no live perithecia. In a few cases the knot was found on Prunus serotina.

"PROOF THAT BACTERIA ARE THE CAUSE OF THE DISEASE IN TREES KNOWN AS PEAR BLIGHT." By J. C. Arthur, l. c.

"NOTES ON SOME INJURIOUS FUNGI OF CALIFORNIA." By W. G. Farlow, l. c.

An account is given of Peronospora Hyoscyami, De By., found by Dr. Farlow abundantly on Nicotiana glauca, Grah. The latter "may perhaps spread northward and eastward until it reaches the Gulf States, carrying with it the Peronospora, but it is too tender to stand the winters further north without protection. What is also to be feared is, that in advancing eastward, the fungus may be communicated to some species related to the N. glauca, as, for instance, Hyoscyamus niger, and thus be transported north of the limit, where the N. glauca might grow, but where N. Tabaccum (the Tobacco plant) is cultivated. But this supposition is almost superfluous, because if N. glauca and its parasite are once introduced into the Gulf States the parasite might attack the tobacco grown there, and then pass on to Virginia and other States where Tobacco is the most important crop."

Peronospora Halstedii, Farlow, grows on Madia sativa near San Francisco, thus extending across the continent. Puccinia Malvacearum, Mont., was first seen by Mr. D. Cleveland in 1875, near San Diego, and since by others there and elsewhere, on Malvastrum. Though this form has been named by Prof. Peck, P. Malvastri,(Dr. Farlow seems to be of the opinion that it is only a variety of P. Malvacearum, Mont. It is curious, however, that this western variety and not the typical form, or European species, was found on the hollyhocks at Santa Barbara.

"EXOBASIDIUM WORONIN." Von H. Karsten. Botanisches Centralblatt, Band XXIII, No. 12.

"EINIGE NEUE PILZ-SPECIES UND VARIETÆTEN AUS SLAVONIEN."

Von Stephan Schulzer von Mueggenburg. Hedwigia, 1885, Heft IV.

"MYXOMYCETEN DER TATRA." Von M. Raciborski in Krakan, l. c.

"EINE NEUE PUCCINIA." Von Prof. C. A. J. A. Oudemans.

Latin diagnosis Puccinia Veronicæ Anagallidis, n. s. differt a P. Veronicæ forma sporarum magis condensata, præprimis vero absentia absoluta cujusvis appendicis cuculliformis vel conoidei palladioris in cacumine loculamenti superioris.

"FIRST DISCOVERY OF THE CHOLERA BACILLUS." By Francis Fowke, F. R. M. S., Midland Naturalist, Sept. 1885.

"THE MYCOLOGIC FLORA OF THE MIAMI VALLEY, OHIO." By A. P. Morgan. Journal of the Cincinnati Society of Nat. Hist. Vol. VIII, p. 168, continued from Vol. VIII, p. 110. Polyporus continued, and Myriadoporus.

"NONNULLI FUNGI PARAGUAYENSES A BALANSA LECTI." Auctore Dr. G. Winter. Revue Mycologuique, Octobre, 1885.

"CHAMPIGNONS NOUVEAUX DE L'AUBE, FASC. I." Major Briard, l. c.

"FUNGI GALLICI EXSICCATTI.—CENTURIE XXXVe." C. Roumeguere, l. c.

"NOTE SUR UN NOUVEAU GENRE ET QUELQUE NOUVELLES ESPECES DE PYRENOMYCETES,"par M. E. Boudier, l. c.

The new genus (of which one species is given, R. variospora, Boud, frequens ad radices Asparagi officinalis ad latera viarum dejectas) is described as follows: RICHONIA gen. nov.—Perithecia semper repleta, firma sparsa, superficialia, carbonacea, astoma, supra rotundata, subtus depressa, intus grumosa, Thecæ clavatæ, crassæ, 2—6 sporæ, mox resolutæ. Sporæ majores, didymæ loculis rotundatis obtusæ, ad septum constrictæ, primo leves, hyalinæ, guttulatæ, dein filamentosæ, marcescentes olivascentes, denique maximæ, aterrimæ, rugulosæ et difformes Paraphyses numerosæ, tenues, ramosissimæ et intricatæ, thecas et sporas circumdentes.

Genus Perisporacearum hypogœum (?) rhizophilum, a genere Zopfia sporis filamentosis non appendiculatis et thecis clavatis omnino diversune.

"THE SPOT DISEASE OF STRAWBERRY LEAVES." By William Trelease. Extr. from the Second Annual Report of the Wisconsin Experiment Station.

An account of the Ramularia Tulasnei, Sacc., its structure, growth, ravages, etc. Illustrated by three figures, one of a leaf, natural size, showing the white spots; a second showing a tuft of spore-bearing threads emerging through a stoma, and a third giving a section through two sclerotia or Ramularia Tulasnei, Sacc., on a diseased strawberry leaf.